THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY J. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Affairs in South Carolina.—We learn by the fresh arrival of a stone cutter from Columbia, South Carolina, at his home in Washington city, that a sad and sorrowful state of things prevails there. Business and work of all kinds are in a paralysed condition owing to the excitement existing among the people about the approaching inauguration of what they term a hostile Government. The talk of war has caused everything else to be suspended. He represents the people as excited almost to derangement, and relates a case where a fellow mechanic of his has been completely crazed and made an inmate of a lunatic asylum by the warlike demonstrations around him. Nearly every mechanic employed on the capital of the State has left, and those remaining behind will follow in a few days. Other mechanics employed elsewhere will soon take their departure, and unless times shall soon improve, many of the native mechanics and laboring force of the State will seek employment in other States.

This is truly a sorrowful state of things as represented by our intelligent informant. We are Southernors in all our feelings and affections, and of course warmly sympathize with our brethren of those States where the secession fever is raging. But the question is, will they not soon find that they are paying very dearly for their whistle. This thing of withdrawing from the Union and setting up an independent government is a very costly operation, and if it be followed by the hostile operations of the general government against the rebellious States, the loss in the end will be almost incalculable, and fall with a heavy hand upon every citizen of the State, from the highest to the lowest. We hope that no hostile steps will be taken against such States. It will be best to trust to the sober second thought of the people, for setting their political leaders right and teaching them the folly and madness of undertaking to right their wrongs by a resort to secession. In the meantime let it be the aim of good Americans and true patriots outside of such States—in the North as well as the South—to have such a disposition made of the cause of the quarrel as will restore the most kind and amicable relations between the General Government and every State, and particularly between the North and the South.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A Monster River.—The Mississippi river extends 2,100 miles from the frozen regions of the North to the sunny South, and with the Missouri River is 4 500 miles in length. It would reach from New York across the Atlantic Ocean, or from France to Turkey and the Caspian Sea. Its average depth is fifty feet, and its width over half a mile. The floods are more than a month travelling from its source to its delta. The trapers can exchange the furs of animals caught by them on the Upper Mississippi for the tropical fruits gathered on the banks below. The total value of steamers afloat on the river and its tributaries is more than $60,000,000, numbering 1,000 boats with more than twice the steamboat tonnage of England. It drains an area of 1,200 000 square miles, and washes the shores of twelve powerful States. In one single reservoir at Lake Pepin, between Wisconsin and Minnesota, 2,500 miles from the sea, the navies of the world might ride at anchor.

LEAVING SOUTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman passed through this city yesterday, with about sixty negroes, from South Carolina. We remember that in 1852 thousands left that district State, and sought a home in the more quiet and loyal States of Alabama and Tenessee. We expect to see a similar condition of things now. There are men in South Carolina who can appreciate the blessings they have enjoyed in the Union, and have too much good sense to exchange them for an uncertainty.

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday last. It records a significant fact. We expect to hear of large numbers of Slave-holders fleeing from South Carolina, if the present state of things continues much longer. And as in South Carolina so it would be in Virginia. Truly, no man can foresee the ultimate result of the wild project of Secession.

From the Methodist Protestant.

Ella and Her Protector.

BY VARA MONTROSE.

It was a bitter cold night in the month of January, the bleak north-east wind swept down the almost deserted streets, bringing with it sleet, rain and snow, the few pedestrians wending their way to the comfortable homes, were closely muffled in thick clothing, for the first cutting night

[illegible] was necessary to buy some bread. It was a weak timid voice, scarcely audible above the raging of the storm, and came from a little child leaning against the lamp post. She had watched the people as they passed and re-passed her, and then put forth that heart-rending petition, but it was unnoticed. Thinly clad in the raging winter storm, with the ravished gleam of hunger in her wild blue eyes, she stood, and would no one notice her,—would she perish there with so many around her? —Once again the voice was raised in mingled terror and anguish—

"A penny, only a penny, to buy me some bread!"

A gentleman was passing with a little boy, who was talking eagerly in a happy voice, but he stopped and said,—

"Father, the girl wants a penny."

"We have no time to stop, Harry, I never encourage street beggars."

The poor child heard the words, and the last faint hope died out of her little heart; she would die there,—nobody would miss her; and the rich man with his little son passed on to his luxurious abode. He had plenty; what matter if others were dying of hunger? Oh! man, man, of what good is all thy riches if thou wilt not feed the hungry, and clothe the naked! thine idolised child has plenty now; but the day may come when he will beg a penny to buy bread; and as thou dealt with the poor starving orphan, so the Lord will deal with thine!

But a deliverer was close at hand;—a young man was returning from his daily labor, and as the light shone on the little girl, he stopped, and looking at her, said:

"Child, don't stand there; you will freeze to death."

"I will have to die," she said, "I have no place to go to, and no money to buy bread."

"Poor little one, come with me; you shall not die, tell me your name?"

"Ella Montgomery!" she answered.

Ella Montgomery!—It was an aristocratic name for a little street beggar, and so Frank Raymond thought, when he asked her where she had lived when she had yet a home. Poor little Ella, her simple story was soon told; within her recollection she had lived as grandly as the rich man who passed her by. Her little form now barely covered, had been decked in silks and furs, her matted hair had been a mother's pride, when it was arranged in dark glossy curls, but the father lost his wealth, and went away to seek for more, leaving her mother in a small dwelling. They never heard from him afterwards; the poor mother's health failed; one after another of their few articles of furniture were sold to buy bread, and at last Ella was left to perish where the young man found her.—Frank Raymond was a poor young man, therefore he pitied those in distress, and he gave Ella in charge of the lady with whom he boarded. Then came the thought, he had taken the child, what was he to do with her? His parents lived in the country, but they also were poor, and getting old, he knew not whether they would be bothered with a child even if he bore the expense of her. He could take her to the poor-house, or some of the asylums, that he supposed he would have to do. Then he looked at the child now warmly clad, her brown hair curled round her neck, and her bright blue eyes sparkling with pleasure; he could not send her there, he would write to his mother and ask her advice.—In answer to his letter, the mother said: "Send her to me, my son, for an allwise purpose, providence has directed you to take her. We are lonely here, she will be company for us; we will take her, trusting in the promise that 'bread cast upon the waters, shall be found after many days.'"

Ella was accordingly sent into the country with the kind Mrs. Raymond, and provided for with brotherly care by her young protector. He felt that she was near and dear to him from the moment he first took her under his protection, and he vowed to provide for her always. It was a great tax upon one in his situation; he depended upon the work of his hands for everything, and it was no small addition upon his finances, the bringing up and educating of that little girl. But he had a large noble heart, which embraced in its sympathies all the creatures of God. The needy objects from which the rich man turned scornfully away, as far as lay in his power he befriended, and if he could do more, gave them a kind encouraging word. Surely such a man ought to prosper; the richest blessings of heaven would descend upon him, and bless his efforts of mercy, weak though they were, for Christ has said, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Time passed on; under the motherly care of Mrs. Raymond, Ella grew up to be a bright intelligent girl, and was the sunshine of the farm house, and indeed of the surrounding neighborhood. The early seed of the goodness sown by the child's mother, Mrs. Raymond had fostered, and the harvest proved to be abundant. An object almost of reverence, to Ella, was her young protector. Frank, her memory often went back to that fearful night, when she first had passed the starving beggar by, and the poor youth saved her from such a horrible death.

One day Ella had gone to the city on business, and entering a store, she noticed an old gentleman looking very earnestly at her; he at length said:

"Young lady, [illegible] your lost father; oh how anxiously I have looked for you for so many years."

Yes the parent so long mourned for as dead, had returned again a rich man, and sought in vain the wife and child he had left. He heard with the deepest emotion, from his young daughter, of that night when providence gave her such a friend, and in the deepest gratitude he sought those kind people. "You were poor in this world's goods," he said, "but the richest of God's blessings were bestowed upon you; you shall have your reward here upon earth as well as that crown laid up for you above." Mr. Montgomery truly showed his gratitude out of his abundant means. He set Frank up in business and soon he was a rich man; his elegant establishment, Ella was the mistress of, and their chief aim in life was to do good, and find the poor and needy; that merciful charity which years before the youth had showed characterized the man, and happier far was he, blessed with the love of his fellow beings and the approving smile of heaven, than the man of affluence who passed the little beggar by and out of his abundance gave nothing, while the poor man, like the widow, gave his all. He obeyed the command of Him who hath said, "Give to him that asketh, and he that would borrow of thee turn thou not away," and in that land where all are hastening, bright would be the stars in the crown of his rejoicing.

Days of the Week.

The ancient Saxons worshipped idols and to do them constant and imperishable honor, gave to each of their seven principal gods a day of the week, and called it by his name.

SUNDAY, *Sun's Daeg.*—The tide, Sunday, (or Sun Daeg in the Saxon,) comes from the Sun, which, dazzling their rude minds by its splendors, and appalling them when surrounded in storms, was the chief object of the Saxon's worship. This idol is described as the figure of a man, holding with wide-spread arms a wheel of fire.

MONDAY or *Moon's Daeg*, was devoted to the worship of the Moon. The idol was in the semblance of a woman. In her hand she held a moon, indicating her office.

TUESDAY, or *Tuisco's Daeg*, was called in honor of Tuisco, the son of Earth and defined father of the Teutonic race. He was worshipped in the figure of a venerable sage, clothed with skins taken in the chase, and holding a sceptre in his right hand.

WEDNESDAY, or *Woden's Daeg*, was sacred to the supreme divinity of the northern nations. Woden, their god of war, who came to them from the East in a very mysterious manner and enacted more wonderful and brilliant exploits of prowess and valor than the Greek mythology ascribes to Hercules himself.

THURSDAY, or *Thor's Daeg.*—Thor, the eldest and bravest son of Woden and Friga was after his parents, considered the greatest among the Saxons and Danes.—Thor is represented as sitting on a throne with a crown of gold upon his head, adorned with a circle in front, wherein were set twelve bright, burnished gold stars, and with a regal sceptre in his right hand.

FRIDAY, or *Friga's Daeg.*—Friga or Frea, was the wife of Woden or Odin; and next to him the most revered divinity among the heathen Saxons, or Danes and other northern nations. In the most ancient times, Friga, or Fre, was the same with the goddess Hertha or Earth. Friga is represented with a drawn sword in her right hand, and a bow in the left.

SATURDAY, or *Seater's Daeg.*—The idol Seater was represented with a lean visage and uncovered head, and using a perch's back for his pedestal. In his right hand he supports a wheel, and a pail containing flowers and fruits in his left. His dress was a long tunic girded with linen.

ESCORT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The President Elect will be escorted to Washington by the Springfield (Ill.) Zouaves. This company is composed of young men who have for some months past been under the instruction of Col. Ellsworth, and in drill they are said to be fully equal to the genuine original Zouaves. A correspondent writing to the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says: This company intends to do escort duty to the President elect on the 4th of March next, accompanying him to Washington, and returning by Philadelphia, New York, Albany, &c. They number over sixty, and are in a perfect state of drill, having already taken several prizes, and surprised the famous Chicago boys in their efficiency. They are commanded by Captain Cook, who understands the Zouave practice, and I doubt not will create a sensation while in Washington.

Since Webster's Elementary Spelling Book was first published, 85,000,000 copies have been sold.

WASHINGTON IRVING AND THE INDIAN SQUAW.

"I was very nearly killed by an Indian squaw," said Irving, one evening.—"When I was a young man I was travelling in Canada with a friend. There were more Indians there than there are white men now. One chilly day, we were rowing in a canoe on the St. Lawrence, with an Indian for a guide. As we neared the spot where Ogdensburg now stands, he invited us to his wigwam to get something to eat. Securing the canoe to the shore, we followed him a short distance to his lodge, where we found his squaw busily cooking venison. Our guide motioned us to a seat by the fire, and then proceeded to drink a large quantity of whiskey. My friend watched him closely, but I talked to his wife, who at first gave me short answers, glancing at her lord and master to see if he listened, which he seemed not to do; then she talked more freely. The squaw was very ugly, having the overburdened look that you see among Indian women, so, from half pity, as she took the large haunch from the fire, I rose to assist her. At the same moment her jealous husband raised a large club, striking me on the head a blow that made me fall insensible at his feet. As he was about to repeat the blow my friend caught me in his arms, and, rushing from the wigwam, deposited me in the canoe, and was taking me rapidly down the stream before our half drunk pursuer reached the shore.—I soon recovered my senses, but I never was polite to a squaw again."

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.

An extra from the office of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph gives the following particulars of the late Indian butchery on the Texas frontier:

"The Indians, five in number, went to Sherman's house and called for sugar, milk and whiskey, which were given them. They then told Sherman to *vamose*. Sherman and his wife left the house and went about half a mile, when an Indian overtook them and drove Sherman away, leaving his wife with the savages. Shortly he returned and took the trail, which he followed but a short distance, when he was attracted by the groans of his wife, whom he found crawling to the creek in search of water, with an arrow sticking in her side and her scalp taken off. She was dreadfully bruised. After getting water and recovering somewhat, she was able to say that the Indians committed the most horrid brutalities upon her for an hour and a half, when one of them ran [illegible] around her head making an incision, [illegible] his foot upon her tore her scalp from her head and left her! She lived three days, giving birth to a child a few minutes before her death.

"At Mrs. Gage's the searching party found Mrs. Saunders, an elderly lady, mother of Mrs. Gage, a mangled corpse, and Mrs. Gage, and found four of her children dangerously, if not mortally wounded. Another child, a daughter of Mr. Landman, 'a sweet girl of twelve summers,' was there mortally wounded. A quarter of a mile off was Mr. Landam's house. There they found Mr. Landam's children murdered. After searching Mrs. Landam was found a little distance from the house, dead, and her babe laying by her side, cruelly wounded. Miss Matilda Gage and Miss Landam were both taken prisoners.

A SHORT STORY WITH A MORAL.

A gentleman in this city once desired to hire a house of a particular style, in a particular locality; but after a search of several months, was still unable to find one that would suit. At last his perseverance was rewarded. He discovered the cabalistic words "to let" upon a building that pleased his fancy in all respects. The bill directed him to inquire for particulars at a house opposite, and with a light step he repaired thither, and ascending the staircase, rang the bell. The servant directed him to the floor below.

Now it happened that the desired house had long been vacant, and the lessor had almost despaired of renting it, although he was most eager to do so. Under these circumstances, it seemed certain that the bargain would be readily consummated, to the great satisfaction of both parties.

The applicant introduced himself to the landlord with the following words:

"Sir: observing that yonder house was to let, and following directions, I inquired at this house, on the floor above; but the servant told me to apply to you down in the kitchen here, and——"

"I beg pardon, sir, this is not a kitchen; it's a *basement*."

"How? I don't wish to dispute you, sir, but *I* say it's a kitchen."

"I say it's a basement. Haven't I lived long enough to learn the difference between a kitchen and a basement?"

"It's not a basement; it's a kitchen."

"I say it's a basement."

"It's a kitchen."

"It's a basement."

"Confound you and your basement, sir! You may keep your house, sir. I'll not hire it, sir. No sir—not if there were no other house in the city."

"And I, sir, would not let you the house at any price—not if you were to pay me double its value per month. Good day, sir."

This in quarreling over a *mere abstraction*, in which neither gained their point, both gentlemen not only defeated the objects they had at heart, but suffered serious loss.

Perhaps the reader can discover some analogy between the foregoing and our present political difficulties.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Major Jack Downing once remarked to Gen. Jackson, during the nullification troubles in South Carolina, that he had always observed that persons who had a great deal to say about "shedding the last drop of their blood," were amazingly particular about the first drop.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEAT FARMING.

The Valley Farmer says very justly, there is a slovenly practice among farmers and some pretty good ones, of putting logs, brush, stumps &c., &c., into the nearest branch or gully in the field. Sometimes they are put into the fence corners. Now I protest against anything of the sort. They are an abomination to a neat farmer. If you cannot find time to burn them, as they should be, then you had better make them into piles or heaps in the field, and plow around them; for after a while you will get tired of going around them so often, and will set them on fire. Better dig pits, like the Florida man, and bury them.

Some men suffer bushes, briers and weeds to grow along the branches, and thus form a crooked, horrible looking hedge, a fit harbor for snakes, frogs, minks, and other "varments." Clean out those places when you are tending your crops, or after harvest.

Instead of letting the bushes grow up along the branches, a good plan is to have a strip of meadow on each side. Along the margin of a branch the grass grows most luxuriantly. A strip of meadow will catch the rich soil that washes from the adjacent fields prevent it from being lost to the rightful owner. This is much better than to try to raise corn in the beds or crooks of the branches, where it is so difficult to plow, and infinitely better than to have those ugly crooked hedges. Brother farmer, I move that we repudiate such hedges. Who'll second the motion?

SIGNS OF A PROSPEROUS FARMER.

When the lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him drive his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you see in his house, more lamps for burning lard or grease, than candlesticks for expensive purposes, it shows that economy is lighting his way to happiness and plenty with light which should enlighten every farmer in the world.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral pile for his family and perhaps himself.

When you see his hog pen boarded inside and out; it shows that he is "going the whole hog," in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN HAMS.

In a communication to the Cotton Planter, Mr. W. McWillies says:

"There is, according to my experience, no thing easier than to avoid the skipper and all worms and bugs that usually infest and often destroy so much bacon. It is simply to keep your smoke-house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the past twenty-five years I have attended to this, and never have had my bacon troubled with any insect. I have now hanging in my smoke house hams, one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insect as when first hung up. I am not aware of other causes for the exception of my bacon from insects, but simply the fact that my smoke house is always kept dark. Before adopting this plan, I had tried many experiments, but always either without success or with injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoke with green hickory—this is important, as the flavor of bacon is utterly destroyed by smoking it with improper wood."

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

Dig your potatoes when the ground is dry; you can then gather them free from dirt, then stow them away under cover, where the frost will not touch them.

Toads are the best protection for cabbage against lice.

Plants when drooping are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Lard is never spoiled in warm weather if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground, go as far as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes from insects.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, as it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by sprinkling of garlic when peeking the sheaves.

HOW PEA-NUTS GROW.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Scott's Hill, N. C., says

"The principal crop raised in this vicinity is the pea-nut, or ground pea, as they are generally called. They promise to be very good, as the season has been very favorable for them.—In my section of the country there are two hundred thousand bushels raised. We consider them more profitable than cotton, where the land is suitable for their culture. They have been a source of great wealth to this section of the country. The following is the mode of cultivation:

"The ground is well broken and then checked off two and a half feet each way.—Two shelled peas in the hill. After they are up, they are cultivated by running a sweep sixteen or eighteen inches in width both ways, over which the ground is stirred well around the plant, and all the grass taken out. Very little dirt is put around the place, as nearly level culture is the best. This process of working must be continued every two weeks, until they meet and cover the ground, when grass will cease to grow, which is about three months from the time of planting. They require very neat culture. The pea grows entirely in the ground. They blossom as the field pea, but they put out a stem from the bloom which penetrates the ground about three inches, when the pea is formed on the end of it. They are dug with a plow made for that purpose, passing under the bunch, of sufficient depth to loosen the ground and set us until they are thoroughly dry, when they are picked off at leisure. It is a difficult matter for an inexperienced person to know when they are ripe enough to dig, for when nearly all the leaves are dead, and the peas, on opening, nearly all present a reddish appearance, they will do for digging. Good land will produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre."

A Remarkable Statement.

In the United States Senate, a few days ago, Judge Douglas declared that "in nineteen cases out of twenty where a fugitive slave enters Illinois, he is arrested and returned without any judicial process whatever. Those portions of the State which border on Kentucky and Missouri are in harmony with their neighbors on the other side, and a fugitive slave is returned as regularly as a stolen horse. Where the fugitive is returned the newspapers do not notice the fact. In cases where there is an arrest, as a matter of course, he is returned if he turns out to be a fugitive, and there is no excitement. But, perhaps, in the twentieth case, a rescue is made, then the newspapers are filled with the horrors of that rescue. I wish we could have a list of the fugitive slaves that are returned and of the number rescued, and I venture the assertion that Southern gentlemen would be amazed at the fidelity with which the law has been executed. I believe if we could have a record of the cases, they would be ashamed to bring up that subject as one of the causes to justify the dissolution of the Union. I have no apology to make for the Personal Liberty Bills. I think them all a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and I think they ought to be repealed at once, and that our Northern people ought to repeal them as a duty to themselves—not upon any demand of the Southern people, but to put ourselves in the right. The State I have the honor to represent never passed any such law. There may be instances where a fugitive runs away and is never found. There are instances where horses are stolen and we never find them. But I am speaking of the complaints which arise from the non-execution of the law.—My object is not to create irritation, but to soothe the excited state of feeling, in order that we may discuss this question in a proper temper, and upon its merits. My purpose is to meet this question fairly."

There is unfortunately too much truth in another remark of Judge Douglas, that "where there is sectional strife and excitement there seems to be a proneness on the part of the newspaper press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against the other."

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

We find in the National Intelligencer the following paragraph, descriptive of a gun we never heard of before. According to the statement of the interior, it must be the most formidable "shooting iron" yet brought before the public. The Intelligencer says:

The Centrifugal Gun was exhibited in Boston last week. It is claimed by the inventor, Mr. Dickinson, that this gun will throw five hundred balls per minute at a long rifle range, without powder or cap, simply by turning a crank like a coffee mill. The balls are fed into a funnel with a shovel, from which the gun feeds itself. It throws its shot singly but continuously, at a rate equal to the musketoon fire of 10,000 men.

EUROPEAN OPINION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We have been handed, by a gentleman of this city the following translation of passages contained in a letter written to him by a Pole, who was an officer in his country's last important struggle for liberty; and, after her overthrow, fought, in 1848 and 9 for the liberties of Italy. We are informed that he is a very intelligent gentleman, that he has visited the United States, of whose institutions he is great admirer, and regarded them as the beacon of the world:

"The friends of the U. S., in Europe, deplore your present dissensions; while your enemies rejoice over them, and even venture to declare that if the dissolution of the Union takes place, the emperors and kings united will find some pretext, slavery or something else, to attack the South and afterwards to crush the North. They assert that the present condition of your country proves that a great nation cannot exist under a Republican government. But I hope that God, who reigns in heaven and upon the earth, will confound their expectations; that He will enlighten the Americans as to their mutual rights and interests, and that He will reconcile them, as well for their own happiness as for the cause of humanity at large."

The same letter says:

"European politics are still in a fog. If Austria does not consent to sell Venetia to the Italians, we will have a great war—perhaps a general war in the spring. Austria, having to combat simultaneously, besides Italy, a revolution in Hungary, and in Dalmatia, may succumb. The Eastern question will also again come upon the tapis, and Turkey, in Europe, will disappear! If that happens, America, reunited may shrug her shoulders, and sell to us at round profits, her cotton, her flour and perhaps even arms and ammunitions of war.

[N. O. Picayune.]

"Only marry me, my dear lady, and you will soon see the end of trouble." "Yes sir, but which end?"

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The 'Star,' of the 1st inst., says:

The reception at the Executive mansion today was a rather meagre one, compared with some former ones. At eleven o'clock the representatives of the principal foreign Governments attended in full official costumes as also the Army and Navy officers resident and temporarily here, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, paying their respects to the President of the United States.

At twelve o'clock M. the doors were thrown open to the public, but, as already stated, the rush was not so great as on some previous New Year's receptions, a fact due not a little we presume, to the awful condition of the "slush covered" streets. The only noticeable feature of the occasion was the fact that both secession and Union cockades were visible upon the persons of not a few present, females as well as males, and in more than one instance the wearers of such badges evinced the fact that they were endowed with more partisan bitterness than good manners, the latter being what they should have manifested, rather than the former, on such an occasion at least. They, however, refused to manifest the latter, to the extent of declining the President's hand, and sweeping by him with an effort at a display of lofty disdain which caused a suppressed titter on the part of all well-bred persons who witnessed the ill-bred airs they thus manifested.

We regret to have to add that some women, as well as men, were guilty of participation in this breach of the priviliges of the Executive Mansion on New Year's day, accorded to all on the theory that on this day at least all who go there will at least respect themselves, if not the authorities of their country at other times.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN EUROPE.

The advent of Christmas brought to Western Europe one of the most severe snow storms ever experienced. Accounts of its ravages have been received from the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Mr. Lowe, the well-known meteorologist, reports that the cold which ensued was perhaps the most extraordinary ever known in England. On Christmas day the thermometer was eight degrees below zero near London, and elsewhere it is reported as having been still lower. The rivers were full of floating ice, and skating was as common in London as in New York. The quantity of snow which fell in places is said to have exceeded two feet. The storm appeared to have traveled over all Western and Southern Europe. At Turin the Raumur thermometer indicated eight degrees below zero, (the freezing point.) That city is nearly under the same parallel of latitude as Montreal; but its winter usually corresponds rather with that of Richmond. In England numerous steamboiler explosions happened about that time in private houses, apparently owing to the intense cold.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.

One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumter details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag, brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumter precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson holding the end of the lines in his hands knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support and encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity. As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen, with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen.

Balt. American.

NEWS.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Va. seems to have gone to work in earnest in preparing for its defence. In the House of Delegates on Friday three important bills were passed unanimously, viz: the bill to create an Ordinance Department, the bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of the State, and the bill authorizing the issuing of one million dollars' worth of Treasury notes, in sums not less than twenty dollars. Before this last appropriation, Virginia was the best-armed State in the South, and an addition of $1,000,000 worth of arms will, we presume, arm and equip every citizen in the State. In addition to the appropriations by the Legislature, we notice that County meetings are being held in various parts of the State, and appropriations are being made and subscriptions taken up for the purpose of arming the Counties.

The report and resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations were adopted by both houses on Saturday, by a large majority in each.—Under these resolutions, five commissioners are appointed to proceed to Washington, on the 4th of February, to meet commissioners from the other States, in a conference to be held for the purpose of procuring, if practicable, a suitable settlement of all the difficulties by which the country is now harrassed. The following distinguished individuals have been selected for this high trust, and it could not have been confided to abler and worthier hands: Ex-President John Tyler, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Hon. John W. Brockenbrough, Hon. Geo. W. Summers and Hon. James A. Seddon.

LOLA *MONTEZ* died in New York on Thursday last.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, on being requested to attend her, was frequently at her bedside, and gave her the benefit of his pastoral instructions, as if she had been one of his own flock. He officiated at her funeral, on the 7th inst.

The ordinance of secession was passed by the Georgia Convention on Saturday last, by a vote of 206 to 89. There was great rejoicing in Milledgeville and Augusta. Letters from distinguished sources in Georgia say that though Georgia considerd it her duty to secede, yet she is willing to re-unite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees being given.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

SNOW AND SLEET.—On Wednesday snow fell here to the depth of about three inches. And on Thursday morning another heavy sleet presented itself to our view.

☞ The proceedings of the Union Meeting held at Grassy Knob, Surry Co., shall appear next week.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Leach for valuable public documents.

☞ Also to Walter F. Leak, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of his address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County, N. C., at its seventh annual Fair, in November.

☞ We have received another new piece of music from O. Ditson & Co., Boston.

☞ Harpers' Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Petersons's Magazine for February, have all been received.

☞ Harpers' Weekly has not been received for several weeks. Hope that valuable publication has not cut our acquaintance.

☞ See notice of Lecture before the Young Men's Missionary Society, by Prof. Sterling. The success of the former lecture, the expression of gratification by all who heard it, together with the well known ability of Prof. Sterling, will, no doubt, prompt every person to secure a seat by buying a ticket at an early day.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A personal rencounter took place at High Point, on Saturday evening last, between Col. J. W. Alspaugh of the Sentinel, and Dr. King, of High Point, in which Col. Alspaugh was shot, but not dangerously injured. The difficulty was the result of a former misunderstanding in relation to personal matters. Although Col. A. suffered but little inconvenience from his wound and has returned to his duties at Raleigh, his escape from death was a narrow one.

HIGH POINT.—On a recent flying visit to High Point, we were agreeably surprised to find the village improving so rapidly. New buildings, and others in process of construction, met our gaze at every turn, and we regretted very much that the inclement state of the weather prevented us from strolling over the village, thus cutting short a more extended notice of the Point.

It is known that there are several good hotels in the place, neat church edifices, a number of flourishing mercantile establishments, and many of the private residences display considerable taste and neatness.—The Female Academy is also in a prosperous condition, under the able management of Prof. Lander.

We paid a visit to the "Reporter" office, and had the pleasure of taking by the hand Jesse B. Moore, Esq., who has charge of the said office, during the absence of the Editor, who is *reporting* in Raleigh, during the session of the Legislature. We found Mr. Moore to be an agreeable and accomplished gentleman. The "cloak editorial" hangs gracefully upon his shoulders while he drives the quill with a ready hand.

In the last number of the Reporter, (which closed the first year of its existence,) we notice a call for the renewal of the support extended during the past year, and we hope the citizens of High Point are sufficiently alive to their own interest to respond to the call of a paper in every way worthy of liberal support. May the Reporter flourish *more* and *more!*

High Point has the best wishes of our community; and its flourishing condition is a source of much gratification to the citizens of this place. One thing, however, is wanting to unite Salem and High Point more closely, and that is a *Railroad!*

The Secretary of State has informed Lord Lyons and other foreign ministers that no clearances of vessels issued by any other authority than the United States officials will be recognised, and that any payments of duties on imports, except to such officials will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties paying will be held responsible to our government.

New Orleans has offered 2000 men to Florida. The latter has accepted them, and asked that they be sent immediately.

The Committee on Confederacy in the Mississippi Legislature have reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and establish a Provisional Government of the Seceding States. The proposed Southern Convention meets at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

The recent election for delegates to the Louisiana Convention is said to have resulted in favor of secession.

"Who is Right?" &c.

☞ Under the above caption, our neighbors of the Sentinel have taken rather a stand in favor of secession or disunion; and as we hold that peaceable secession or a peaceable dissolution of the Union, is out of the question, shall we infer from the tenor of the Sentinel's article, that Messrs. Alspaugh and Sites are in favor of revolution and civil war?—We hope and trust not.—If we have misapprehended the Sentinel's article, we can only say, that every person with whom we have conversed upon the subject, is of the same opinion, that "the Sentinel is out for disunion!"

This country has passed safely through many severe trials and troubles; and He who rules the destiny of nations, we humbly trust, has not yet forsaken us in this our hour of great tribulation. We can see no remedy in secession; and for the present, at least, "let us bear the ills we have, rather than fly to others we know not of." There is yet hope for the country.

Those who are opposed to precipitate the country into civil war and revolution are termed *submissionists*, and taunted with opposing the secessionists but offering no plan to save the country.

The Sentinel charges the Union men in the Legislature with opposing every thing and proposing nothing.

It is well known that Mr. Avery in the Senate, and Judge Person, in the Commons, are leading Democrats, and strong disunionists. These two gentlemen, and others, have been doing their utmost to precipitate a Convention upon the people of North Carolina, which may be considered the first step in a wrong direction, at this time; and that too by a *majority* of the Legislature, without consulting the people whether or not they desire a Convention. Against such a course Hon. Bedford Brown, (an old Jackson Democrat,) Gov. Morehead, and others, have been warring in the Legislature, and defending the rights of the people. If we must needs have a Convention, say they, it should be a Constitutional Convention, called by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature; and moreover the sense of the people should be taken at the ballot-box whether or not they desire a Convention at this time; and should a Convention be called, the proceedings of said Convention should be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. The *Opposition* are not afraid to trust the people; but they are rather chary of trusting politicians in these times of *sensation* papers and *telegraphic despatches*, when false rumors are "as plenty as blackberries in harvest," calculated to mislead and deceive.

The Opposition in the Legislature have been battling against secession, and its attendant evils, and in favor of the rights of the people. They have favored Convention Bills, and caused amendments to the original bill as reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, so as to divest it of some of its objectionable features; and above all, their whole action has been of a conservative nature, in order to give ample time for such men as Crittenden, Douglas, and others, to perfect some compromise at Washington, to save the country.

Is this doing nothing?

See article from Raleigh Register, headed "A Strange Inconsistency," which in connection with the foregoing, is all that is deemed nesessary, in answer to the Sentinel's editorials of last week, casting reflections on the Union party, and some of the leading men of its own party, who are true to the Union.

After all efforts in Congress to adjust our national troubles have failed, and all hopes of the perpetuity of our glorious Union have vanished, which is not yet, it will be time enough for the South to present an unbroken front against the North. And in order to give ample time to effect a compromise between the North and the South, we repeat, the Opposition generally have opposed the resort to hasty and extreme measures, up to this time.

Since the above was written, the Standard of the 22nd has come to hand, from which we clip the following, for the benefit of our neighbors of the Sentinel, who seem to be sorely perplexed to understand why all Union men are not in favor of a Convention at this time. The solution of the vexed question, coming from a political brother, may have the more weight with the Sentinel.

Letters received from Raleigh represent it as doubtful whether the Legislature will pass *any* Convention bill. Things look queer.—*Wil. Journal.*

Things *do* "look queer." The main reason for this is that conservative members of the Legislature are not willing to trust those who declare that the object in calling a Convention is to take the State at once out of the Union. Again, others of the fire-eating members have declared that if a State Convention should refuse to secede, they will not abide the action of the Convention, but will advise the people to revolt and join SouthCarolina. These are 'queer' times. Things *do* "look queer."

The latest news is that a portion of the Alabama delegates refuse to sign the ordinance of secession. Alabama, it seems, is watching and waiting.

From Washington.

The following letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, to the Committee appointed at the late Forsyth Mass Meeting to forward proceedings of said meeting to our Representative in Congress, has been politely handed to us for publication, by one of the committee:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1861.

Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter, enclosing a series of patriotic resolutions, passed unanimously, as you inform me, at a large meeting of both parties, held in Winston, on Saturday last.

In pursuance of your request I have just endeavored to have them read and appropriately referred and printed—but objection having been made, I shall not be able to get them considered until Monday next.

I heartily respond to the resolutions, except, I think, they do not go far enough. If you, gentlemen, and our numerous friends of both parties, constituting your large meeting were here, and could see and hear what I do, and the events that are in rapid succession hurrying the country into revolution, and I fear (while I pray God to avert it) into war and bloodshed,—you would all agree with me that prompt, immediate and decisive action is necessary, on the part of North Carolina, (whose voice would be so potential) in this alarming and terrible crisis of our country.

Immediate, but calm, wise and at the same time firm action should be taken in North Carolina for a Convention, or in primary meetings all over the State, not to precipitate disunion, but with the hope, and for the purpose of endeavoring to *save the Union*. Your meeting expressed itself strongly for the glorious Union and the Constitution—but at the same time for our rights under the Constitution. In this you were right, and we all fully agree.

Possibly a Convention of the Southern States, or what I would prefer, of the Border Slave States,—North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, if held at an early day, might devise means to save the country. In that case I think it probable, if those border States, should they meet and speak calmly, respectfully, but firmly, laying down to the Northern States an *ultimatum* upon the basis, say of the Crittenden resolutions, with some slight modifications, I should hope and trust that the North would yield, and the Union be saved! and then the Cotton States would have to come back, and they would; the people would hurl fire-eaters from power and come back into the Union.

In haste, very truly, your friend and humble servant,

J. M. LEACH.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been able to get your noble and patriotic resolutions, by *unanimous consent*, before the House, and have them referred to the Committee of 33 on Federal relations.—The unanimous consent of the House, was a compliment.

I add, I am rejoiced that both parties participated in your great meeting. Let's drop party for a time, and go for the country, and take care of glorious old North Carolina. L.

From the Raleigh Register.

A STRANGE INCONSISTENCY

We think that the position of Mr. Person, the leader of the Secession Democracy in the House of Commons, is a most extraordinary one, and we think we can give reasons which will induce every impartial reader to concur with us in opinion. Mr. Person is the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the part of the House of Commons on Federal relations. That Committee had under consideration for some time past the subject of a call of a State Convention. Previous to the report of the Committee, Mr. Donnel, a member of the Committee, proposed in the House to ask the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the power of the Legislature to call a convention by a bare majority vote. In the discussion growing out of Mr. D's proposition, Mr. Person took a prominent part, and thus was obliged to see that Mr. Donnell, a member of the Committee, objected to a bill which was about to be reported, calling a Convention by a majority vote, instead of a vote of two-thirds of each House, as the Constitution requires. Subsequently a bill was reported, in the enacting clause of which, the words "two-thirds of each House concurring" were omitted, thus in substance asserting that it is competent for a bare majority of the Legislature to call a Convention. This subject was discussed in the Legislature, in the newspapers, in the boarding houses, and on the streets, and was, in fact, the uppermost subject in every man's mind. The recess for Christmas passed away, and in two days after the resumption of business, Mr. Person reported to the House, and Mr. Avery to the Senate a substitute for the original bill. The enacting clause of this substitute is in these words: "Be it enacted, two-thirds of each house concurring," &c., &c. In reporting this substitute, Mr. Person said that the omission of these words in the original bill was unintentional. Now it so happened that at the very moment Mr. Person was addressing the House, Mr. Avery, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, was addressing that body on the substitute, and in the course of his remarks said that he had at first believed that a bare majority of the Legislature could call a Convention—that in that opinion he was fortified by the opinion of Judge Ruffin, but subsequently Judge R. had reconsider his opinion and come to the conclusion that no vote less than that of two thirds of both houses, could call a State Convention. Thus did Mr. Avery's remarks prove that the subject had been discussed by the Committee. Again, if the omission in the enacting clause of the original bill was unintentional, why did Mr. Person, in reporting the substitute, say, in substance, that the omission in the original bill made no difference, inasmuch as if it passed by a bare majority of both houses, the Speaker in each would announce the vote that the bill had not passed? We humbly think that it will puzzle Mr. Person to reconcile this declaration with legal learning, constitutional law, or the most ordinary prudence, to say nothing of statesmanship.

The steamship Asia, which arrived at New York on the 19th from Liverpool, brought $1,500,000 in specie. The cotton market was steady at former rates.

The Missouri Convention bill contains among others the following provision:

"No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid in change or dissolve the political relation of this State to the government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Condensed from the correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 15. Mr. Avery, a memorial from a Union Meeting in Burke, recommending a State Convention, whose action shall be submitted to the people for ratification—deprecating a disruption of the Government for existing causes and separate State action. Sent to the Commons.

Mr. Dobson, a memorial from citizens of Alleghany, praying that the bill appointing Commissioners to lay off and establish a county seat for that county, be rejected. Referred.

Mr. Turner, resolutions appointing Hons Thomas Ruffin and Wm. A. Graham, Commissioners to visit Congress, the President, the Governor of South Carolina, and the conventions of other Southern States, to invoke the spirit of conciliation, and measure or promote, as far as possible, an adjustment of existing troubles.

Mr. Bledsoe offered as a substitute resolutions formerly introduced by him deprecating coercion, and afterwards withdrew them as a substitute and offered them as a separate proposition.

Mr. Street introduced resolutions, recommending to the General Government a suspension of the collection of revenue in seceding States and opposing the policy. He said that when the House resolutions came up he would offer his as a substitute.

Mr. Morehead, resolutions advising certain amendments to the Federal Constitution—securing the prompt rendition of Fugitive Slaves. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waugh, resolutions asking the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on certain articles of merchandise. Referred.

Mr. Taylor of Granville, a bill allowing the R. & G. Railroad Co, to increase its capital stock. Referred.

The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Convention Bill, Mr. Speight in the Chair. The Chairman stated that the question before the committee was on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

[This amendment was offered by Mr. Avery to the substitute, he himself had offered, for the bill introduced by the committee, and provides for a submission of the action of the Convention to the people of the State for ratification.]

Mr. Turner opposed the amendment. Its adoption he thought would result in a change of the basis of Representation.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morehead, Mr. Avery temporarily withdrew his amendment, and amended it by inserting a provision that "*any* ordinance," passed by the Convention, should be submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr. Brown opposed the adoption of the substitute and amendments. He hoped they would be voted down and that the original bill would be passed as reported from the Committee.

Mr. Avery replied. He said that he, like Mr. B, preferred the original bill. He had offered the substitute and made amendments to it, in deference to the wishes of others. He had evinced a spirit of conciliation, had laid aside the partisan, and made every concession he could honorably make to secure the passage in some shape of a bill calling a Convention. Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia had already passed such bills. Should we, asked he, be idle when our sister States are in council? He was surprised at Mr. Brown's opposition to the substitute and amendments. He had understood him to oppose the original bill because there was no provision submitting its action to the people for approval.

Mr. Brown rejoined, stating that while he much preferred the original bill, he would not ultimately withhold his support from the substitute, if he could not obtain his preference. He wished the Convention to be called to consider our Federal Relations only. He did not wish the Convention to amend the State Constitution. He would waive however this objection, though with great reluctance—should he be satisfied that no change of the basis would be made.

Mr. Dockery addressed the Committee, having first requested the Clerk to read the resolutions of several public meetings held in the counties of Robeson, Richmond and Montgomery. Mr. Dockery's remarks were mainly explanatory of these resolutions and circumstances which led to their adoption. He said that his constituents were Union men. They were irritated at the rash and impolitic course pursued by South Carolina. Many of them went further than he did. They said that in the event of the disruption of the Union, and the formation of other confederacies, they would never consent to a union with South Carolina upon any terms. Not only was this the prevalent sentiment in his district, but he had reason to believe that adjoining counties, especially the county of Columbus, cherished the warmest devotion to the existing Union, and were for exhausting all honorable means for preserving it. Mr. Dockery said he would vote neither for the original bill nor the substitute. He would vote however for a proposition to submit the calling of a Convention to a vote of the people. Let the Convention be called as the Convention of 1835 was, and with the same restrictions. As far as he himself was concerned, he would vote even in that event against the proposition, for he regarded it as a secession movement. Secessionists inaugurated it, and were its most strenuous advocates.

At the conclusion of Gen. Dockery's remarks, the Committee rose to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Jan'y 16.

Mr. Barringer presented a memorial from a Union Meeting in Stanly, instructing their Senator and Commoner to vote against the bill calling a Convention.

Mr. Dobson, Union resolutions from Yadkin County.

A message from the House transmitted an engrossed resolution providing for the appointment of two experienced persons to assist the Governor in the purchase of arms.

After some little discussion between Messrs. Morehead and Bledsoe, on motion of the latter, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Convention bill.

Mr. Walkup was in favor of a Convention restricted to the consideration of our Federal policy.

Mr. Morehead said that he had listened attentively to the discussion. Much latitude had been allowed in debate. He was glad of this; but now it was time to act. The discussion should now be confined to the immediate matter in question. The amendment to the amendment should now be discussed and disposed of finally.

Mr. Turner said he intended offering a substitute submitting the question to the people. He wished them to decide this question. His substitute proposed submitting to the people early in March a proposition to call a Convention to consider only our Federal relations and the propriety of altering the State Constitution so that slaves may be taxed according to value. Mr. Turner denied the right of the Legislature to call a Convention. This power belonged alone to the people.

Mr. Humphrey offered an amendment leaving the Convention free to consider all matters, whether of State or Federal policy, with the exception of a change of the present basis of representation, and providing moreover for the submission of its acts to the people for ratification. This amendment was subsequently divided into two distinct propositions. The question arising on the first of these, viz: that the convention should consider any matters of State policy other than a change of basis.

Mr. Outlaw opposed the amendment. He wished the convention to consider only our Federal Relations. The introduction of other questions would tend to perplex and embarrass the convention, defeating the chief end for which it was designed.

Mr Pitchford opposed an open convention and hoped that Mr. Humphrey's amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Avery opposed the amendment.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson addressed the committee. He abused Seward pretty roundly; called Lincoln a tyrant and usurper, and treated the Senate generally to another chunk of one of his thread-bare disunion speeches.

Mr. Humphrey's first amendment was rejected. His second amendment (proposing to submit the acts of the Convention to the people for their approval,) was adopted. The substitute as amended was then adopted, and the Committee rose.

Mr. Speight from the committee reported to the Senate the substitute as amended. The committee was discharged, and the subject made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—Jan'y 16.—Yesterday, almost the entire session was consumed in a discussion of a resolution against the coercion by the General Government of a seceding State. The debate, to say the least, was animated and at times almost excited. Messrs. Bridgers, Wright, Fleming, Bullock, Bachelor, and others, of what is termed by some the secession wing, advocated the resolution and Messrs. Marsh, Merrimon, Crumpler, Yeates, Ferebee, and some others opposed. The purport of the resolution is that the Gen'l Government has no right to coerce a seceding State, and that, should any attempt be made by the Fedral government to do so in regard to any State that has seceded, or that may secede, it is the duty of North Carolina to resist such attempt on land or water, by all the means within her power. The discussion continued until 4 o'clock P.M., when a recess was taken till 7½ o'clock, and from then till midnight. The vote was at that time taken on the passage upon its second reading, and it resulted in its passage by a vote of 64 to 26. A move was then made to suspend and put the resolutions on the third reading, but it was lost, as was also a similar motion this morning soon after meeting of the House. Notice was given, on the failure to take up this morning, by Mr. Bachelor, that he will move to take it up to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

To-day the Convention bill was considered in Committee of the whole. It was only business of general interest that occupied the attention of the House. Mr. Fleming made a long speech in favor of the bill to call a Convention, and for a speedy action in regard to the position of the State intends to take in the present crisis. He took ground for State secession and essayed to prove its expediency and necessity of the State's immediately withdrawing from the present federal compact.

In SENATE, Thursday January 17th, Mr. Worth introduced a bill to enable the Western R. R. Co. (Fayetteville and Coalfields) to extend road to N. C. Road.

The Convention question coming up, Mr. Morehead offered an amendment to submit the question of calling it to the people on the 3rd Monday in March. He was in favor of caution and deliberation and opposed to precipitancy on a question so momentous. He gave notice of an amendment to submit the convention's acts to the people.

After some remarks by Messrs. Bledsoe, Street, Avery, Eure and Barringer, Mr. Worth said his constituents were opposed to a convention. He thought the call of a convention at this time by the Legislature a species of revolution; would vote for no bill recognising the right of secession either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Outlaw was unwilling to vote for any bill to call a Convention, unless it was one to submit it to the people. The memorials from the different counties had shown great diversity of opinion among the people on federal relations; why guess at these matters then? Mr. O. saw no reason for this hasty action. He believed a dissolution of the Union would bring about a most desolating and bloody war, unequaled in history, and that this bleeding country would finally seek repose in the arms of a military despot. He was no apologist for Lincoln; would not counsel submission to wrong; but thought there were indications of a returning sense of justice in the Northern mind, and that time should be given for a complete reaction.

Mr. Morehead spoke at length in behalf of the Union. He wished this whole matter submitted to the people. Can we, ought we, wipe out the statutes and tear down the great edifice which our fathers made and erected by years of trial and bloodshed? North Carolina was the last State to come into the Union, and he hoped by the Grace of God she would be the last to go out.

The speech of Mr. Morehead, as well as that of Mr. Outlaw, was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. Burton again avowed himself a disunionist.

Messrs. Erwin and Barringer spoke in favor of Secession.

Mr. Speight favored a Convention to consider solely federal affairs. He condemned the precipitate action of the seceding States.

On Friday after the introduction of resolutions and bills, mostly of a private nature, the Convention bill was taken up.

Mr. Ramsey offered a substitute submitting only the question "Convention" or "No Convention" to the direct suffrage of the people.

Mr. Dockery said he would vote for the substitute of the Senator from Rowan, as the provision to submit the question of convention or no convention to the people in the first instance, and in the event of a convention, its action to the ratification or rejection of the people in the end.

Mr. Lane opposed the substitute at considerable length, Mr. Ramsey replied.

Mr. Street spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. Bare. He was for an open, unrestricted Convention. He contended that Mr. Crittenden's plan was not feasible—could not give satisfaction to the South.

Mr. Brown replied eloquently defending Mr.

Crittenden's plan, and triumphantly dispelling the objections of ultra Southern men.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson denied the right of secession, prior to a violation of the Federal Compact by the Federal Government.

Mr. Walker followed in an ultra disunion speech, and was replied to by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Whedbee urged the adoption of substitute.

After some little sparring the substitue was rejected.

Mr. Outlaw offered an amendment to the substitute of Eure, restricting the Convention to the consideration of Federal affairs. Adopted, 35 to 8.

Mr. Turner offered an amendment to the preamble in the following words: "and whereas it is just and proper to change the Constitution, that slaves may be taxed as property."—Lost, ayes 14, nays 30.

Mr. Slaughter offered as an amendment an oath for the qualification of delegates. Adopted, ayes 32 nays 13.

After some time being spent in endeavoring to fix a time for the Convention,

Mr. Morehead protested against an early day. He wished the Convention to be held at the latest possible time, that it might reflect fully the will of the people.

On Saturday; nothing of much importance.

At noon the Senate proceeded to execute the joint order, viz: the appointment of Magistrates.

Mr. Turner offered a resolution authorizing the examination of witnesses, either by committee, or at the bar of the Senate, relative to the characters of persons proposed as justices. Mr. T. urged at length the adoption of this resolution, which was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Avery, yeas 28, nays 14.

Mr. Turner spoke at considerable length, moving in conclusion to postpone the appointment of Magistrates for two weeks; but afterwards withdrew the motion.

A Message from the House transmitted lists of persons recommended as Magistrates in the different counties. The Senate concurred in the appointments.

The Senate adjourned till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

In the HOUSE, Jan. 17, Mr. Donnell introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to inform the House if any, and what, correspondence has passed between himself and the President or other federal officer, in relation to the occupancy of Fort Caswell by the volunteers from Smithville and Wilmington. Later in the session a communication was received from his Excellency, conveying a copy of his order to Col. Cantwell, to dislodge the volunteers from the forts; and also a copy of the correspondence between Col. Cantwell and the officers of the companies in the forts, by which it appears the fort was abandoned to the U. S. officer in charge thereof upon the first intimation that it was required of them to do so. Accompanying also, was the copy of a correspondence between the Governor and Mr. Buchanan, in which the latter says, there is no intention on the part of the General Government to garrison the forts in this State, at present, nor will such attempt be made during his administration, except it becomes necessary in order to preserve the public property from the hands of lawless men. This was about the only matter of interest that occupied the attention of the House to-day. There were some two or three speeches on the Convention bill, in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken.

EVENING SESSION.—The evening session was occupied by speeches from Messrs. Gorrell and Davis of Rutherford against secession, and against a convention the action of which is not to be referred to the people for their decision; and by Mr. Green of Franklin in favor of secession.

Friday, Jan'y 18.—Most of the morning session in the House to-day was occupied by Judge Person in favor of immediate secession, and for a convention looking to that end. Mr. Polk spoke a short time against secession, and Messrs. Baxter and Foy for it. There has been no vote taken yet indicating what the result will be.

Saturday, Jan 19.—To day a number of bills were introduced.

Pursuant to resolution, nominations of Magistrates for the various counties were made by representatives in the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A number of private bills were read and passed.

In SENATE, on Monday, the business transacted was mostly of a private nature,—nothing of general interest.

The Convention Bill, being the special order, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Avery moved to postpone it until 12 o'clock to-morrow,—which motion prevailed.

In the HOUSE, by Mr. Mendenhall, a joint resolution calling for a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention bill was taken up and considered, when further consideration was postponed until Tuesday, 11 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Greensborough and Danville Railroad Company was made the special order for Thursday.

LATE FROM RALEIGH.

The State Journal says: As we go to press (Tuesday, 2 P. M.) we learn that the Bill for calling a Convention passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a close vote. The bill will pass.

The Standard of Tuesday, says: "The Convention bill will be under consideration again in both branches of the Legislature to-day. The probability is that final action will be had to-day or to-morrow. The bill as it now stands provides for a vote for and against a Convention on the day on which delegates are to be elected by the people, and for a submission of the action of the Convention to the people at the polls. The Senate bill also restricts the Convention to the consideration of federal affairs."

LATEST.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

The Convention Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 29 yeas to 16 noes, on Tuesday. The election of delegates to the Convention is to take place on the 21st day of February next, leaving the time for calling the Convention at the Governor's discretion; says the Charlotte Bulletin.

It is generally conceded that the President will not send any more re-inforcements to Charleston Harbor, having placed the matter in the hands of Congress, where it will probably rest until after the 4th of March.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Federal Resolutions

Introduced in the Senate of North Carolina by Mr. Morehead of Guilford.

Resolved, That North Carolina is devotedly attached to the Constitution and the Union of the States of America, and deeply deplores the existence of any circumstance or complication of affairs that may tend to weaken that attachment in herself, or in any of her sister States.

Resolved, That the cardinal principle of that Union is the perfect equality of rights of all the States, under the Constitution; and no violation of that great fundamental principle should be submitted to or tolerated by any one State of the Union.

Resolved, That North Carolina cheerfully yields to every State of this Union, not only as a duty but a pleasure, all the rights guaranteed to each State by the Constitution of the United States; and she respectfully requires the rights thus guaranteed to herself, to be duly respected; without which, she is determined sternly to exact them, and to protest, maintain and defend them under all circumstances and at all hazards.

Resolved, That there is no principle involved in the Constitution and Union of the United States, which warrants or justifies an irrepressible conflict between the States, and the existence of such a conflict can arise only from a violation of the rights guaranteed to each State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact laws, if such do not already exist, to compel the speedy rendition of fugitives from justice or service; and that it is the duty of every State in the Union to permit the prompt and efficient execution of those laws within its borders.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be amended in words too plain for misconstruction in the following manner:

1st. That Congress shall have no power to interfere with slavery in the States, or with the traffic of slaves between the States, or to prohibit or hinder the transportation in any manner, of slaves from one State to another, or to the Territories in which slavery is permitted.

2d. That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of slave-holding States, or within the District of Columbia, whilst slavery exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them; and not then without the consent of the citizens of said District, without making fair compensation for the slaves emancipated, when required by the owners thereof.

3d. That all the Territory now owned or that may be hereafter acquired by the United States, shall be the common property of the citizens of all the States; and they shall be permitted to move into, and to occupy the same, with their slaves, or anything else recognized as property under the Constitution of the United States. Or if it be more acceptable to a considerable portion of said citizens, that said territory shall be divided into free and slave territory, then, out of deference to their wishes that the line of 36° 30 north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be extended from the State of Missouri to the Pacific ocean; and all said territory north of said line shall be free territory, and all south of said line shall be slave territory, and the States formed out of the latter territory shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery as the Constitution thereof may designate.

Resolved, That when the foregoing amendments have been made to the Constitution of the United States, no amendments shall be made without the unanimous consent of all the States.

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully requested to make the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that the same, when made, be submitted for ratification to the several State Legislatures.

Resolved, That if Congress for any cause, shall fail to propose the amendments aforesaid, then the Legislature of North Carolina most respectfully makes application to Congress to call a convention of all the States to take into consideration the Constitution of the United States, and to make such amendments thereto as such convention may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that the same be laid before their respective houses; and that the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of said resolutions to the Governors of the other States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Legislatures.—*Beaufort Banner.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

On Tuesday the 15th, Mr. Crittenden appealed for the consideration of his resolutions, but a secession speech from Mr. Green of Missouri and the Pacific railway occupied the session of the Senate. In the House four speeches were made.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions came up, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Powell of Ky., adding to the words "all the territories" (in the original) the words "now held or hereafter to be acquired."

Mr. Pugh asked if the amendment was deemed material, as he did not think it would further the object of the resolutions to retain it.

Mr. Powell said it was material.

The amendment was adopted, yeas 29, nays 24.

The question was then on a substitute offered by Mr. Clark of N. H.

After Republican speeches stating their objections to the Crittenden plan as changed by Mr. Powell's amendment, so as to invite filibustering against Mexico, &c., Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted, yeas 25, nays 23. The yeas were all Republicans; the nays Southern Senators and 8 Northern Democrats. The result was attained because the Senators from Texas, Louisiana and Georgia, present, did not choose to vote though they had done so on all questions connected with the matter to this point. The Senators from the 4 seceded States were absent. The Senate adjourned pending a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

On Thursday, Mr. Cameron, Pennsylvania Republican, endeavored to get the floor to move a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, but Mr. Hunter pressed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. That was amended, passed, and the Pacific Railroad bill taken up.

On Friday, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were made the order for Monday; Mr. Cameron's motion to reconsider their defeat passing, 27 to 24.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Army appropriation bill was under consideration.

On Thursday, the army bill and speeches on the crisis. On Friday, the same.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the 21st, Mr. Polk presented a memorial, with signatures covering fifteen quires of paper, all wrapped in the American flag, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, as amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Slidell moved to take up his resolutions in effect censuring the President for not earlier sending the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

The motion was objected to, and the resolution will come up at a future day.

The Senators from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, seceded to-day, thus strengthening the hands of their enemies!—Brave men!

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions came up. *Mr.* Bigler advocated their passage. He denied the right of secession, and also the right of coercion.

Mr. Cameron endorsed *Mr.* Bigler's remarks, and in reply to a question from *Mr.* Iverson, said he would go even farther than *Mr.* Bigler to save the Union. He said coercion was a bad remedy for secession, and should be the very last.

HOUSE.—Among other business of minor importance, the report of the Select Committee of 33 came up. *Mr.* Corwin made the opening speech. He stated that the Personal Liberty bills were harmless, because there was a tribunal to punish their exercise. The free States ought to punish persons for incendiary publications against the South. He advocated the admission of New *Mexico* as calculated to settle the pending difficulties.

Mr. Wilson followed in reply. He argued that the Territorial question had already been settled by Congress and the Supreme Court, in favor of the South—that neither the election of Lincoln nor the Personal Liberty bills justified disunion. He was against coercion.—The question should be settled by a convention of the people. He gave reasons why he objected to the admission of New *Mexico*. His speech was conciliatory, and expressed the hope that peace would be restored and the seceding States return.

THE ARMY BILL.

Remarks of Mr. Shober, in the Legislature, on the bill appropriating $300,000 to arm and equip the State:

Mr. Shober offered an amendment providing for a distribution of the arms among the several volunteer companies in the several counties in proportion to the population in each county capable of bearing arms, and requiring bonds, &c., for their safe keeping; and if no such company or companies existed in any particular county, or not a sufficient number to exhaust the quota of such county, requiring the Governor to hold the same for three months; and if none should be formed within that time, or not a sufficient number to exhaust said quota, authorizing their distribution among the other counties having more volunteer companies than could be supplied by the first distribution, unless in the meantime, the arms, or any portion of them, should be required to repel insurrection or invasion.

He said that he had always been disposed to vote for the bill, with a single amendment providing for a distribution of the arms. He had voted for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second and third readings, and had otherwise indicated his favor of the bill in voting down all the amendments that appeared to be designed merely to clog it, and voting for such only as he thought were right and proper. He had introduced this amendment in good faith. Some provision of the kind was desired by many who wished to support the bill, and who would not support it without it. Cheerfully as he should support the bill with the amendment, he should, with as little hesitation, vote against it without it or something like it. The amendment, in his opinion, was an important one. So large an appropriation should not be made without indicating where and how the arms were to be used. He was unwilling to leave it to the Governor to do with them as he pleased. He was equally unwilling to leave the question of their distribution for legislation hereafter, when it could be settled at once so easily.—Now was the time to settle the question.—We had better do now what can better be done now than hereafter. Their disposition hereafter might be the subject of a very fierce controversy. In the excitement of the times a disposition might be attempted that would involve us in the revolution commenced in the States south of us. He was not prepared to go into that revolution yet; and if North Carolina did go into it, he wanted her to do it in a regular way, and not glide into. He wanted arms, but he wanted them for our own use. It was not wise to be entirely unprepared for events, but it was wise in preparing for them to secure to ourselves the benefit of that preparation. In the very act of preparation let us endeavor to secure to ourselves the benefit, and not leave the matter to the discretion of any man or even to future legislation. Future legislation upon this subject, in the excitement and alarm of the times, might be imprudent and precipitate. We were now calm and unexcited. The arms are designed for our own use and benefit, let us say now. He wanted the arms in the hands of the volunteers; and he wished to encourage the formation of volunteer companies. He wanted them formed in every county in the State. His amendment encouraged their formation in every county in the State. The amendment would make the bill pass almost unanimously, and would not delay its passage a day. And if, hereafter, the Military Committee or the House saw proper to change the disposition of the arms, it could be done. The adoption of the amendment will not prevent it. It only secures a certain disposition of them, in the event that there is no further legislation about it. The people, whose money we are proposing to spend, would like to see, and had a right to see, in the bill making the appropriation, the disposition intended to be made of the arms. He had preferred that the volunteers should have them, and that the volunteer system should be encouraged, and his amendment contemplated that result. He could see no good objection to it.

The amendment was ably supported by Messrs Crump, Merrimon, and Rogers.

The question being put, the amendment was lost—yeas 41 nays 67.

SALEM

Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Oct, 1860. Salem, N. C.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

We give below the concluding portion of Mr. Seward's speech, delivered in the Senate on Saturday last:

"Republicanism is subordinate to the Union, as every name and thing, given under heaven, for the political salvation of man ought to be, and as far as his power went should be. If others should invoke revolution his position should not be misunderstood. On the question as to whether a man, in any State, be a man or property, let the laws of that State decide.—While prudence would require such an amendment to the acts in relation to fugitive slaves as would not compel men to assist in hunting runaways, he was free to say he thought that certain laws (personal liberty bills) passed by some States ought to be repealed. He was willing even to vote for an amendment to the Constitution if it should not be afterward agitated.

While he believed that Congress had exclusive power to legislate for the Territories, and while he would never cast a vote to carry slavery there or elsewhere on earth he was willing to vote for such a proposition as that of the Senator from Minnesota, if a reservation were inserted that hereafter more than the two States proposed should be made out of that large extent of Territory.

When these eccentric movements of disunion should come to an end, when peace and harmony should be restored, in one, two or three years hence, he would counsel the calling of a national convention to determine, if any, and if so, what amendments should be made to the original law of the country.

He was a Republican, and held that the federal government derives its existence from the assent of the people; that, in a great emergency, it was proper to go back to the people; that this was the best government that ever was or could be conceived by the mind of man. He was ready to vote for properly guarded laws to suppress invasion of and by States, and believed that two Railroads to the Pacific should be constructed—one from the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other from the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri.

He had learned early from Jefferson that men would not always do what *we* thought best, and that it was a duty to follow in the right where we could not lead. He had submitted these propositions with great diffidence, and should lend his best efforts to the preservation of peace and of the Union. Violence had already commenced, but he hoped still for the Constitution and the Union, putting his trust in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people.—He prayed violence and sedition might remain merely local, and that whatever dangers were to be met should be met in a spirit of discreet determination.

For the Union ultimately he would not despair. It should continue and endure, and men in after years should declare that this generation saved the Union by the exercise of a magnanimity which even exceeded that of the generation which in former days founded the government in the names of Liberty, Justice and Humanity.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

In Senate, Jan. 8d, Mr. Crittenden introduced the following preamble and resolutions as a basis of settlement:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid danger.

Whereas, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

Resolved, That provisions be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolutions:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, as to the right of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the discussions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States:

First—In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of lat. 36d. 30m., slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable river, or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
FEB.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	—	—
MAR.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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AUG.	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
OCT.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
NOV.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	—	—	—	—

MARRIED.

On the 22nd of December, in Winston, by P. A. Wilson, Esq., JOHN HARPER, Jun., to Miss PAULINA VOGLER.

[Another hymenial notice has been mislaid.]

DIED.

In this County, on the 16th of October last, Mrs. SUSAN M. BODENHAMER, wife of H. T. Bodenhamer, in the 37th year of her age.

LECTURE.

Prof. Rich. Sterling, of Greensborough' N. C., will deliver a Lecture before the Y. M. M. S., in the Museum building, on Saturday evening, February 2nd, 1861.

Tickets 25. For sale at the Book Store, and at E. L. Hege's Store.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Salem, Jan. 1861.

North Carolina, } *IN EQUITY.*
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, n the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries.

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINES, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

MELLER'S CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those in debted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 34-3m.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series-New Features-New Type

MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new volume of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the FIFTH day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well known and highly gifted author, and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life. This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar eatures of the paper, which have given it a world wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address,

MORRIS & WILLIS,

Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton, St., N. Y.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and other is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KREHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KREHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the, first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 38-6w.

PATROL NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, December Term, 1860.

Ordered by the Court, that under the 4th Clause, 33rd Chapter Revised Code, entitled Patrols, the Patrols of every District in the County are directed to visit every negro house and suspected places, at least once every week, or oftener, if they think necessary. And they direct that no pass shall be written for more than one day, or from Saturday night until Monday morning; and that the particular house which their owners wish their Slaves to visit or work at, shall be specified. And further, that the Clerk advertise this Order at the Courthouse door, and in the Western Sentinel and Salem Press for one Month, Witness,

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Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

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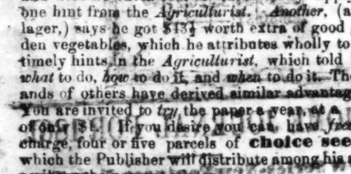

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Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

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A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf

Salem Bookstore.

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O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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***Spring and Summer*, 1860,**

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Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

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Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

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G. Burgess,	H. Jones,
Miss A. O Bonchelle,	E Lace,
J. V Brown,	Lorenzo Lamberth,
J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
Miss Virginia Clark,	James Martin,
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Thomas Fedrel,	J. M. Snyder,
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F. J Hoyt,	A. S Wagoner,
H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C E Jordan.	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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Salem Feb. 19, 40-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store!

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSH at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson, Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox, Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionery. J. C. HALL.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest. JOSEPH CLOUSE.

Dec. 10th, 1860. no. 51-3m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, MERCURIOUS OR THE DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many sickling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must give way, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall realize the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are unrivalled by the ordinary run of the disease it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

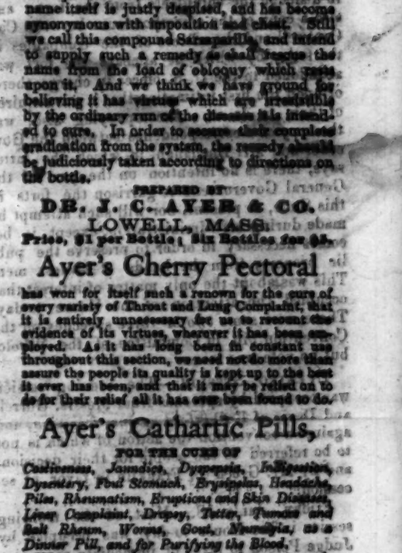
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W. P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son, Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.



LYE!

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk, Bouquet, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Recipe for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Lady's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Bonge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red, Cal and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received at Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GROSE HOMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 23, 1859.